









## Explanation Of Marketing Act, Which Is Designed To Improve Marketing Methods and Practices

At the annual convention of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, which was also attended by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, at Macdonald College, Quebec, Dr. Barton, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, gave a local explanation of the new marketing act which is in its formative stages and is officially known as the Natural Products Marketing Act, 1934. The preamble of the act reads "An Act to improve the methods and practices of marketing of natural products of Canada and in export trade and to make further provision in connection therewith." The assumption clearly is that the methods followed in marketing are not satisfactory and that undesirable practices obtain. The act is, therefore, intended, said Dr. Barton, to provide legislation by means of which these methods and practices can be changed.

The legislation provides what may be called permissive powers which may, or may not be, exercised. Until they are exercised, the provisions of the act do not become effective as law. These powers are vested in the governor-in-council, the minister administering the act, the Dominion Marketing Board, and local boards which may be created under the act. All powers that may be granted by order-in-council under the act for the administration of marketing schemes will be vested in the Dominion board. These powers in turn may be delegated to a sub-board, and the local board will become the administrative body under the general supervision of the Dominion board.

Thus, the local boards, under the supervision of the Dominion board, will enable those who produce and market natural products to constitute control machinery of their own through which they may regulate the movement, direct the sale, without power of buying and selling or of fixing prices, and to determine practices that shall prevail in the marketing of such products. In other words, the local board can control the movement of the product. It may deal directly with only a part of the product or with all of it. The local board may direct shipments in any quantity, through any agency, to any market at any time. It may withhold them, and this direction may have reference to different quality or grades of the product. The local board may also regulate distribution and shipping practices, such as methods of sale, consignment, etc.

Powers of exemption may be delegated to the local boards, also powers of conducting a pool for the equalization of returns received from the sale of the regulated product, and also powers to compensate any person for loss by withholding, by order of the board, any product from the market, or through forwarding any regulated product to a specified market, pursuant to any order of the board. Compensation may also be granted for loss due to depreciation of the currency of the country to which shipments are sent by order of the board. The local board may also be delegated to assist by grant or loan the construction or operation of facilities for processing, storing, or conditioning the regulated product, and to assist research work relating to the marketing of such product.

Where local boards do not exist, or in cases of emergency, provision is made in the act for regulating the marketing in inter-provincial or export trade by the Dominion Marketing Board. Another important point in the provision under consideration, in prevailing unsettled conditions in trade, to regulate or restrict importation into Canada of any product which enters into competition with a regulated Canadian product. Power is also given in the act to prosecute persons exploiting or injuring the trade or commerce of the regulated product. This provision is made in the interests of producers, marketers, and consumers alike. For the purpose of administration, for instance, the dissemination of information, all persons engaged in producing and marketing are required to register with the board, or for purposes of giving effect to regulation plans, etc., to obtain a license from the board.

Teacher (during history course): "What did Montclair say before fighting the English at the Plains of Abraham in 1759?"  
Bright Pupil (answering): "Who's afraid of the big, bad wolf?"

W. N. U. 2025

### Prehistoric Lizards

Fossil Remains 60,000,000 Years Old.

Two lizards of the order that lumbered about the prairies 60,000,000 years ago, when water covered central North America, were unearthed near Morden, Man., recently. The fossil remains of the prehistoric monsters were found in the Bentonite clay belt several miles west of Morden.

C. M. Sternburg, member of the geological survey of the national museum at Ottawa, who is supervising the excavation of the underwater mammals, stated they were the best example of the monosaur found in Canada so far.

One fossil is 33 feet long and about 28 feet high, having been fully uncovered. The other is a little smaller. They were located about eight feet below the surface by J. E. O'Day, representative of a United States firm, who was digging for Bentonite, a commercial clay.

Mr. Sternburg, who has uncovered dinosaurs in Alberta, arrived from the capital a week ago and is highly enthusiastic over the find. It will be shipped to Ottawa.

The monosaur was a sinuous creature with overlapping scales and V-shaped head, four flippers and a tail half its entire length.

### Winnipeg Newspaper Union



By Ruth Rogers

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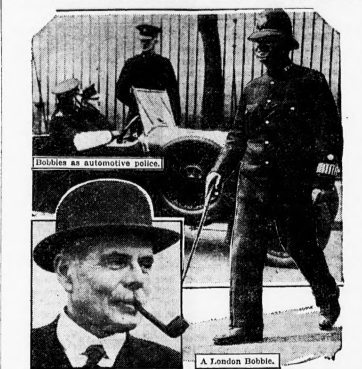
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W. N. U. 2025

How To Order Patterns  
Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union,  
175 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size ....  
Name .....  
.....  
.....  
Town .....

### TRADITIONAL "BOBBIE" MAKES WAY FOR COLLEGE TRAINED MEN



A London Bobbie.

The traditional "bobbie" or "peeler," nicknamed affectionately after Sir Robert Peel, who founded the renowned London constabulary over a century ago, is slated to pass soon and the flow of Yorkshire country lads who go up to London to enter the force hopeful of rising to an inspectorship is ebbing. Lord Trenchard, police commissioner at Scotland Yard, has decided that new conditions demand new training methods and from now on candidates for the job of guarding London must go through a 27-month period of police theory, regular university course, and practical routine before entering the force.

### Salmon Good At Fasting

Research Worker Has Discovered Many Facts About Fish

"Pity the poor salmon! It goes for months without a single bite to eat," said Miss Elizabeth Boyd, of the staff of the department of zoology at McGill University, who is interested in setting up teaching zoological museum here.

"There need be, however, very little sympathy for the sea trout, a 'fin fish' of the salmon," continues Miss Boyd; "it is just 'plain hog.' It eats on its way to fresh water spawning grounds, while the salmon never takes a mouthful."

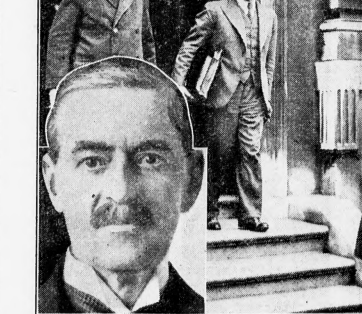
Miss Boyd has recently had published in Scotland the results of her three summer's research there in the form of a report (a joint effort with another research worker), entitled "A Third Investigation of the Food of Sea Trout."

Miss Boyd's research on this subject was carried out during summer vacations from the University of Edmonton, where she obtained her B.Sc. degree, and from Mount Holyoke College, Massachusetts, where she obtained her master's degree a year ago. She joined the staff of McGill last fall.

The sales of branded beef in Canada for the month of May amounted to 1,246,350 lbs., as against 2,754,678 lbs. in May, 1932. The total sales for the first five months of this year were 5,710,370 lbs. as against 12,922,193 lbs. in the corresponding months of last year.

In Persia, foremen punch a card for the worker at the end of his day's work to show the wages due.

### BRITAIN SATISFIED—GERMANY HAPPY, OVER DEBT AGREEMENT



The agreement between Great Britain and Germany whereby British interests in Germany are protected during the Reich's six month foreign obligations moratorium, is welcomed by both parties with satisfaction and unconcealed relief. At one time it looked very much as if lack of accord would start a trade war between the two countries. The main picture shows Germany's three financial experts: Dr. Hoesing, Herr Ulrich and Dr. Berger, leaving the British Treasury in Whitehall during the debts default debate. Inset is the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Neville Chamberlain, who was largely responsible for the satisfactory outcome of the conference.

## Chief Migratory Bird Officer For The Prairie Provinces Has Been Appointed By Government

### Old Custom Revived

Brittany Staged Bachelors' Fair Which Was Well Attended

Revising a picturesque old custom which has not been observed in Brittany for half a century the municipal council of the little Finistere village of Mousen staged a bachelors' fair with joyous and highly successful results.

Invitations had been sent far and wide to all young men who were thinking of getting married but had not yet found a suitable mate, and the word was passed around among the unmarried girls of the entire region to be on hand with their best frock and smile.

It is claimed that in the past many happy marriages have grown out of these fairs, and, judging by the number of dates that were made before the party broke up, the revived bachelors' fair is also to terminate at the altar for many of the participants.

### Northern Missions

Says Indians And Eskimos Had Very Good Winter

Word for the Anglican missions is progressing smoothly in the Arctic and sub-Arctic while the Indians and Eskimos had a fairly good winter. H. Rev. A. L. Fleming, Toronto, bishop of the Arctic, stated on arrival at Edmonton after a 4,062-mile aeroplane inspection trip over his far-flung northern diocese.

Hopping off from Waterways on June 1, with Pilot Can Farrell, Canadian Airways Limited, the bishop flew down the Mackenzie river valley as far as Akkavik, stopping at missions on route. For a week he visited Eskimo settlements along the Arctic coast.

### Wood For Fuel

In Spite Of Other Things It Is Very Widely Used

In spite of the preferences for coal and other fuels for heating purposes, a large amount of wood is still so used. The quantity used in normal years in Canada is estimated by the Forest Service, Department of the Interior, at 913 million cubic feet, or 9,611,223 cords. Fuel wood formed about thirty per cent. of the total amount of wood cut in the Dominion for all purposes. During the past two or three years there has been a large increase in the amount of wood used for fuel.

### Should Be Outlawed

The revolver is a weapon for which the average Canadian has no particular use, and the sooner it is outlawed altogether the safer it will be for merchants, bankers, and private individuals. The revolver is playing a part in far too many crimes these days yet few things are more rare than reports that such weapons have done any good.

### Honourable Thomas G. Murphy

Minister of Interior, has announced that he has assigned Mr. J. Dewey Soper, ornithologist and expert in the department to be Chief Migratory Bird Officer for the prairie provinces with headquarters at Winnipeg. The minister explained that the prairie provinces of Canada were the most important hatching areas for waterfowl, particularly ducks, in North America. It was from the prairies of Canada that a great percentage of the wild ducks of this continent fly southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and eastward to the Atlantic coast in autumn. A more limited number reach the Pacific coast. The great numbers of wild ducks, the Migratory Birds Treaty between Canada and the United States, and laws enacted under the treaty by parliament and by congress, very many measures have been taken in an endeavor to conserve for the present and future the supply of waterfowl. Without the treaty and these measures based upon it, the sport of waterfowl shooting would undoubtedly have been impossible.

### Drought in the southern part of the prairie provinces has caused serious restriction of the prairie nesting grounds for wild ducks. Other causes of depletion have affected the breeding stock, such as disease, and a lower grade of wild life, and believe in overhauling of some kinds of these birds. The preservation of the sport of wildfowling is a worth-while recreation inspection trip over his far-flung northern diocese.

Mr. Soper's duties in the prairie provinces will be similar to those carried on in other sections of the Dominion. He will co-operate with provincial game officials, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, conservation organizations, and educational institutions. It will be his special duty to keep in close touch with the various sections of the nation in the important prairie nesting grounds, and to keep the department fully informed in this respect.

The Migratory Birds Treaty, administered in Canada by the Department of the Interior, has been described as one of the most forward conservation measures in the world. The birds of Canada, to a very large extent, migrate beyond our boundaries in winter, and it is only by legislation in concert with the United States that Canada can be assured of their protection while they are absent from their breeding grounds. The great numbers of wild birds of this continent are preserved for the benefit of the people, not only for naturalists, farmers, and sportsmen, but also for those in every walk of life.

It will not only be in connection with migratory game birds that he will be occupied because there is an ever growing appreciation of the part played by song birds and other insectivorous birds in protecting forests and crops from insect pests, and there is not the slightest question that these feathered friends increase the enjoyment of life, particularly in the Dominion.

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### A Real Treasure

Wonderful Map Of Africa In Form Of Tapestry

One of the most valued enrichments of South Africa House, Trafalgar-square, was shown for the first time at a party at which guests included Prince George, Princess Alice, and the Earl of Athlone.

It takes the form of a tapestry map of Africa, wonderfully and most painstakingly carried out on the Morris looms at Merton Abbey from designs by Mr. MacDonald Gill. The donor is Sir Abe Bailey—News of the World.

Intentions to plant potatoes in the Dominion, as published by the Bureau of Statistics, indicated an increase of 2 per cent. this year. The intended acreage this year is 540,160; the acreage in 1933 was 527,760.



## Crested Wheat Grass

**Demand For Seed From Western Canada Is Insistent**

In spite of the fact that there is considerable wheat grass seed being produced in Western Canada, the supply is still far short of the demand. This is due in part to several drought which has visited the prairie sections of Saskatchewan and Alberta during the last few years, since crested wheat grass has had its widest distribution in that area. These conditions have demonstrated its exceptional drought resistance and ability to produce in a dry climate, but while the plants were able to make substantial growth on available spring moisture and to produce heads, the supply of moisture was frequently insufficient to fill the need. Demand for seed of the "Fairway" strain is most insistent. Seed distribution of this variety has been quite general so that although both ordinary crested wheat and "Fairway" variety have grown in the semi-arid sections of the South, the latter has been more favourably situated as regards to moisture. Seed of crops have been obtained therefore of "Fairway" crested wheat grass and the seed has been sold at a considerable premium for ordinary seed. For these reasons it would appear that seed stocks produced in Western Canada will be in constant largely of the improved variety.

## Abuse Of Public Men

**Anyone Taking Office Must Be Prepared For Unkind Criticism**

"Do not think of entering public life," Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King warned a group of new graduates in an address the other day, "unless you are prepared to let people say what they want to say and go your own way unhindered by what is being said."

In other words, in the view of the former prime minister, Canada has not a thin skin like any place in politics.

It is perhaps to be regretted, but it must be admitted that there is a great deal to what Mr. King says. Any person who goes in for public life must be prepared for a regular barrage of criticism, both fair and unfair, of slander and vituperation, and must be prepared to find that the public will remember chiefly his errors, forgetting his accomplishments. He must be prepared to face the slings and arrows of outrageous opponents and the ingratitude of the public. As a leader of a great party, Mr. King knows something of this, as does also Prime Minister Bennett, and also Sir. Marie Star.

## Taking Insect Census

**Agricultural Research Centre In England Undertakes Job**

How many insects are there in the country? Nobody knows, but an attempt is now being made to find out. What is, in effect, an insect "population census" is being taken at Rothamsted Experimental Station, the famous agricultural research centre in England. During eleven months some 180,000 insects have been attracted to a "light trap," which operates nightly. Then they are counted, and the time of their arrival and, as far as possible, the reasons for their activity, have also been recorded. The results obtained so far suggest that the number of insects in the country is much greater than has previously been supposed, but there is no reason to fear that they are getting the upper hand in their struggle with man, as some imaginative writers have suggested is a possibility of the future. Indeed, it is part of Rothamsted's job to see that they don't.

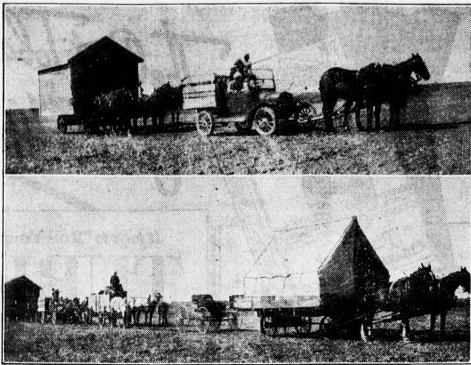
## Money Merely A Token

**No More Wealth In Itself Than Check Room Ticket**

Money is not wealth. It is merely a token to represent wealth, says the Chamber of Commerce journal of Old London. Money is no more itself wealth than a clock-room ticket. Both are tokens or claims which, by a convention given the force of law, will be accepted on presentation without question. The distinction between them, it is then, is that a clock-room ticket would only entitle the holder to receive a particular article, the money token will entitle him to a choice of articles offered for sale at a value written on the face of the token.

Canada, for the first time on record, moved up in 1933 to the first place as the principal supplier of goods to the Bahamas, British West Indies, in competition with the United States and the United States.

## PRAIRIE FARMERS MIGRATE IN SEARCH OF BETTER LANDS



These two pictures, taken a few days ago, show farm settlers in the Creelman district in Saskatchewan, pulling up their stakes and trekking for newer lands around Kinistone. Heavy rains in the north encouraged the farmers to move and we see all kinds of conveyances being used to carry the people's belongings to their new homes. Note the motor car being driven by the old type of horse power, while immediately behind it is a house on wheels.

## Old Footwear Was Quaint

**Shoes Much Longer Than Foot Had**

Leather was first made by the ancient Egyptians and its role reveals the quaint styles of foot-wear through the centuries. For example, the English Parliament in 1463 passed an act prohibiting shoes with piles more than two inches in length, under penalties to make and wear, and those who would not comply were excommunicated. Even at a late period shoes were often twice the length of the foot. In 1080, in the reign of William Rufus, the great dunder Robert was called the "barred" because he wore shoes with long points, tufted, turned up, and twisted like horns. The shoes continued to increase in extent until in the time of Richard II. In 1390 they had attained such an enormous length as to be fastened to the garter by a chain of silver or gold. St. Crispin was a Christian martyr, born of a noble Roman family, about the middle of the third century, under the reign of Diocletian, he with his brother Crispinian fled from Rome into Gaul, where he worked as a shoemaker in the town which is now called Soissons. Here he distinguished himself by his exertions for the spread of Christianity. St. Crispin had a tender heart for the poor and needy, and according to one of the legends of him, "his benevolence was so great that he even stole leather to make shoes for the poor." From this legend charity done at the expense of others has ever since been called "Crispianade."

## Contains Wealth Of Knowledge

**Scientists Learn Much From Bones In British Museum**

Scientists have deduced many amazing facts from bones exhibited in the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. Thus, the formation of the bone fragments of Saurian, a fossil species of prehistoric lizard, is said to prove that these monsters suffered acutely from rheumatism. The vestigial hip bones of the sperm whale show that its ancestors roamed over the dry ground like wild beasts. And curious dots and holes in the skulls of Neolithic man afford conclusive evidence that our own prehistoric forefathers practiced the art of trepanning. The most extraordinary facts are those of Charles Byrne O'Brien, an eight-foot Irish giant, tiny Miss Caroline Crachami, who has been known to foot seven inches high, the favorite dog of Sir Edwin Landseer, famous animal painter, and a purple-necked raven, Orlando, a former Derby winner.

## Something He Missed

A young lady and a young man travelling on an ocean liner became very well acquainted with each other. The young lady asked him if he had been through algebra.

The young man answered, "Yes, but I didn't see it. We went through in the night."

A motor race track is being constructed in Czechoslovakia of non-skid glass.

Candle-making apparatus was among the articles found buried in the ruins of Herculaneum.

## Detecting Bogus Money

**If Eyes In Portrait Seem Alive Bill Is Usually Genuine**

When in doubt as to the genuineness of a piece of currency, look at the portrait or "vignette" and determine whether or not the eyes seem alive.

If they do not, it is probably a counterfeit bill.

This test was revealed at San Francisco by Captain Thomas B. Foster, head of the Secret Service Division.

"That is an easy test and practically infallible," Captain Foster said. "In counterfeit bills, the eyes of the portrait don't stand out—they seem to have a film over them that makes them look blind. The portrait on a genuine bill is clear and sparkling, particularly the eyes."

"This is due to the process used in making them—in nearly all counterfeit operations, a photo-mechanical process is used, making it impossible to give the printing the clear-cut sparkle of genuine engraving money."

Many counterfeit bills have not even the red and blue ink threads that marks real money, Captain Foster said.

Despite the federal government's war against it, counterfeiting has increased in the past ten years, he declared. There is now about \$125,000 in counterfeit money to every \$100,000 in genuine money in circulation.

There is approximately an equal amount of counterfeiting in coins and bills.

## Canning Rose Stocks

**Air Tight Containers Keep Shipments In Perfect Condition**

Canning roses is the latest industry in California. It is now possible for rose stocks cut in California to travel 3,300 miles across the American continent. They are put on sale in New York and other eastern cities in their original packings, and finally bloom in New York's gardens. The canning is done by spraying hot paraffin wax on delicate rose cuttings. After long experiments nurserymen have learnt how to do this without destroying the living tissue. They are then packed mechanically in their air-tight containers.

## Sunken Treasure

**Englishmen Seek Wreck Of Old Galleon Sunk In Days Of The Spanish Main**

Beckoned by the lure of sunken treasure, adventurous Englishmen are preparing to explore the bottom of Changuinabon bay, Trinidad, for the wreck of an old galleon sunk in the days of the Spanish main.

Leader of the expedition is a young Briton, Frank Cooper, who will do the diving in the shark-infested water of the bay. He arrived at Port of Spain, Trinidad, after an unsuccessful search for treasure off lonely Cocos island, in the Pacific, and he has secured a three-year concession to the legendary gold about the Spanish ship.

Native tradition says the galleon was bound for Spain with a huge cargo of gold when Admiral Apocodo ordered her scuttled to avoid capture by a pursuing British ship. Since then many expeditions have sought vainly to find the sunken craft and lost its rich cargo. The last group of disappointed searchers left the bay two years ago.

## Diver Loses Life

**Attempted High Dive From Bridge On Columbia River**

Roland McCall, 25, well known swimmer and diver of Vancouver, Wash., lost his life when he dived from a span of the interstate bridge to the Columbia river, 110 feet below. McCall came to the surface with a broken neck.

McCall's thrilling dive was a feature of the annual mid-Columbia regatta. He accomplished the feat from a slightly lower level last year.

What is called the oldest bird sanctuary in the world is located at Abbotshury, Eng. It is inhabited by about a thousand swans.

Cactus plants are used to produce various drugs, soap cleaner, water softeners and a boiler compound.

Parrot fish stand upright while having their teeth "picked" by smaller fish.

## Time To Cut Hay

**If Clover Predominates Early Bloom Stage Is Best**

As the season approaches for making hay it is well to remember that the feeding value of the hay will be determined very largely by the stage at which it is cut. This fact is emphasized by the experiments conducted on the Dominion Experimental Farms. Harvested at the right time and properly cured, a palatable and highly nutritious feed is assured, but if cutting is delayed until the seed is formed, there is a serious loss in digestibility and feeding value. In spite of the fact that hay in Eastern Canada represents a large proportion of the annual value of all field crops, the hay crop is neglected to a greater extent than any other.

Much of the hay crop consists of a mixture of clover and timothy. Since clover usually predominates in the first crop year, the hay should be cut when the clover is ready. This is in the early bloom stage. Early cutting of the clover promotes a better second growth and gives a better seed crop. In the second crop year, cutting should begin at the best stage for timothy. This is when the leaves are fully landed and not later than full bloom. When timothy is harvested before blooming, there is sufficient digestible protein for cows put on it, whereas if the hay is not cut until the seed is formed it is barely good enough to supply a maintenance ration.—L. E. Kirk, Dominion Agronomist.

## The Art Of Conversation

**Author Gives Some Helpful Ideas For Its Cultivation**

"We talk, we chatter, we gabble, but we do not converse," declares Emile Cioran in his new book, "How To Improve Your Conversation."

He gives some helpful suggestions in regard to conversation and its cultivation. Thus these twelve:

Do not let your feelings and prejudices overrule your opinions.

Remember that conversation should be a natural exchange of ideas, not a verbal or vocal contest.

Speak slowly and quietly.

Avoid controversial subjects.

Do not tell long stories.

Never give unsolicited advice.

Resist the desire to be prominent in conversation.

Be quick to correct in yourself such faults as loudness, high pitch, over-emphasis, ill-considered speech and loquacity.

Listen much.

Do not attempt to be "funny."

Do not speak of self unless you must.

Make your conversation worth while.

## First Attempt Was Crude

**Smoke Furnished Lifting Power For Balloon In 1783**

Ascent of the first manned balloon was made by two Frenchmen, in the year 1783. Its lifting power was furnished by hydrogen gas.

Continuous supply of smoke, a fire-basket was fastened beneath the balloon, and the Marquis d'Arlandes—furnished themselves with bundles of wood with which to replenish it.

"They also carried wet sponges to extinguish the flames when the gas caught fire," says Dorothy Fisk; "and, whilst one was occupied in heaping on fuel to prevent the balloon from dropping into the Seine, the other was busy putting out the flames on the burning fabric. In spite of these difficulties and dangers they succeeded in crossing over Paris, and returned to earth, the first aerial passengers since Daedalus to slight a safety."

## Lucious Apricots

**Seventy-Five Million Apricots To Be Grown In B.C. This Year**

Seventy-five million delicious apricots, or about seven and half of these golden globes for every man, woman and child in Canada, will be picked this summer in the Okanagan Valley. It does seem that every time any variety of Okanagan fruit is discussed, the word "millions" creeps in. It must be the climate. Anyway 75,000,000 apricots are ripening rapidly.

This number represents rather more than twice the crop of last year and also the biggest yield even the Okanagan has ever recorded. Using cold, commercial terms, the marketable crop was around 100 cars in 1933. This year it will be in excess of 200 cars, each containing 1,000 crates, each holding six 4-pound baskets. To arrive at the 75,000,000, average the cars at 16 to the pound and there you are.—Country Life in B.C.

## Housing Swarm Of Bees

**Quite Easy If They Settle On Nearby Object**

Buzz, and they are off. The excitement of the swarming bees is immediately transmitted to the beekeeper himself and all other persons who may be near. Where will they go and how will you get them is the invariable question asked by the onlooker, but the one asked by the beekeeper is what shall I do with them to save my crop. In some cases the swarm may definitely settle upon the bees have all settled immediately it leaves the hive, but usually it settles on some nearby object from which it may easily be taken once the bees have all settled on the cluster. Should the swarm cluster on the branch of a tree or bush, that branch may be cut off and the swarm carried back to the apiary and the bees shaken down in front of the hive in which it is to be housed. If the swarm has settled on some immovable object, the hive must be carried to the swarm and placed in such a position that the bees may be shaken or brushed down as near to the entrance of the hive as possible. In the evening after all the bees have entered the hive, the beekeeper should return to the place from which it is practically impossible to take it, in case the swarm may be dislodged by turning a stream of water on it, or by any other convenient means. In the morning the bees will cluster in a more accessible place. The hive in which the swarm is to be housed should be fitted with straw comb or full sheets of foundation and if possible a frame of brood from some other colony. The Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has found that there is little or no reduction of the honey crop if the swarm is housed in a new hive on the old comb. The parent colony is moved to one side, the new hive containing the swarm is set in place and the bees are then moved from the parent colony into the new hive. The instinct of protection has been satisfied and the bees will continue the work they left a few minutes previously just as though nothing had happened.—C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist.

## Provinces To Reap Benefit

**May Take Action To Recover Monies Won In Lotteries**

Provincial treasuries will reap the benefit under a bill passed through parliament, this session, which will allow the provinces to recover the criminal code. Under the new law, provincial authorities-general may take legal action to recover money won in lotteries, instead of the old law which gave any man or woman this right.

The bill enables the money shall revert "to the crown" if action is taken against the winner of a lottery but this may be waived by the provinces, who have legal jurisdiction under the British North America Act.

For the past two or three years, the informer law has been more or less a dead letter on the statute book.

## Pace Of The World

**Determined By Rate At Which Work Is Done**

The real pace of the world at any time is determined by the rate at which the bulk of the world's work is being done. The tempo of passenger travel today is that of the railroad and not of the aeroplane. For that matter it is not passenger speed that determines the pace of economic life but freight speed. A man in New York can buy a cargo of copper in London in five minutes over the radio telephone, but the tramp steamer which brings the stuff up from Chile does not move much faster than it did thirty years ago.—New York Times.

## Canada Receives Old Mace

The mace of the old Upper Canada parliament building, taken to the United States by American troops who burned Fort York on April 27, 1813, has come back to Canada. It was brought home July 2 about the U.S.S. Wilmington, which docked in Toronto harbor. Mayor W. J. Stewart welcomed Captain A. F. Nickliss and his crew.

Great Britain now has twice as many movie theatres as France.

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

Steel experts in Germany claim to have developed an alloy nearly as hard as diamonds for cutting tools.

To cope with a potato shortage the reich government has lifted import restrictions on potatoes from Holland, Belgium and Italy.

Sir Hubert Wilkins, British explorer, left Croydon by aeroplane for Singapore to join the Lincoln Ellsworth Antarctic expedition.

A new museum of antiquities has been opened at the ruins of Corinth, to house relics found in 40 years of excavation.

In the first four months of 1934 building plans in Johannesburg exceeded the total value of plans for the whole of 1933 by \$860,000.

The Prince of Wales received 300 war pilgrims from South Africa in the grounds of St. James' palace, the party being from a pilgrimage to the battlefields of France and Flanders.

A collection of 360 letters belonging to Napoleon Bonaparte, which were apparently abandoned when Napoleon fled from Moscow in 1812, were reported found in a box in a corner of the Kremlin.

Helen Boucher, French air woman, set a new world speed record for light planes weighing 13,500 pounds by covering a 1,600-kilometer course at an average speed of 234 kilometres per hour.

Marked recovery was noticeable in the amount of customs duties collected during the first five months of 1934 compared with the same period of 1933, the Dominion bureau of statistics reports.

Hon. C. Howard Ferguson, Canadian high commissioner to the United Kingdom, told a London audience the world looked upon a silver month of 1934 with the same period of 1933, the Dominion bureau of statistics reports.

### Has Ingenious Idea

Man in England Announces Use For Old Razor Blades

There is one man at least who has solved the question that torments hundreds of families—what to do with used razor blades.

Moreover, he is prepared to take other people's old razor blades and use them for the general good! He is Mr. M. J. Harvey, borough surveyor at Hythe, England.

Mr. Harvey has hit on the ingenious idea of using safety razor blades to keep down the weeds in the Royal Military canal.

An official of Mr. Harvey's department said that acres of them were strung on end to a long wire, which is weighted with lead.

A workman on each side of the canal then drags the contraption through the water and—good-by, weeds! The device has been found so effective that there is hardly a weed in the canal and the old method of cutting them from a large has been dispensed with.

### Library Is Popular

People in English Cotton Town Are Great Readers

Great Harwood, the cotton town near Blackburn, England, claims the distinction of being the best read town in the country.

Of its 12,787 inhabitants, more than 6,000 are registered readers of the local branch of the county library.

Membership has increased weekly since the library was opened about three years ago, and so great is the demand on its service that the question has arisen whether to increase the premises.

It is common to see a queue of borrowers waiting outside the library doors.

It is only a small wooden building and people have to take their turns in selecting the books they want.

During the last twelve months 100,000 books were issued.

In two years, records of Oregon state penitentiary show that out of 987 new prisoners 41 were college graduates, 263 had high school education, 613 had common school education, and only 23 were illiterate.

The estimated consumption of cream butter in Canada for 1934 was 15,742,476 pounds, showing an increase of 693,253 pounds, or 4.56 per cent, on 1933.

Numbers of ducks and chickens were reported to have died last year in two localities in Middlesex county, Ontario, as a result of eating rose chafers.

W. N. U. 2055

## A "Railroad Zeppelin"

Shows Speed On Trial Run From Berlin To Cologne

A record railroad run of 380 miles in four hours nineteen minutes—giving an average of more than 90 m.p.h. over the whole distance, including two stops—was achieved by a Diesel-engined "railroad Zep" on a trial run from Berlin to Cologne.

A maximum speed of more than 110 m.p.h. was attained.

It is intended next year to open a regular service between Berlin and Cologne, the schedule for the distance being four hours, as compared with seven hours taken by the fast steam train.

A "railroad Zep" service to Hamburg has been in operation some months, the time for the 105-mile journey being two hours twenty minutes.

## Boat Driven By Car

Idea Being Tried Out On Thames In England

A strange craft was seen undergoing trials on the Thames recently at Putney, England. It consisted of a large, flat-bottomed punt containing a four-seater motor car with a 12 h.p. engine, from which the punt derives its motive power.

Puddles are fixed to the rear wheels of the car, which are jacked up off the bottom of the punt, and these wheels, set revolving with the running of the car engine, cause the puddles to cleave the water. The motorist has only to drive his car on to the punt and couple up.



By Ruth Rogers



403

NOTHING COULD BE LOVELIER FOR SUMMER AFTERNOONS FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY THAN THIS SMART SHEER COTTON PRINT

A pulse gives emphasis to the cool flowered shoulders, so utterly feminine and smart. You'll like the softness of the material, the perfect cut and flattering. The puffed skirt is slenderizing. It will give you a lovely appearance.

Chiffon cotton voile print, that adds the original model finishing. Finish the edge of the sleeve fluff with pleats (done professionally) or roll the edges, if you prefer.

Main materials as tulle, pastel silks, tulle, novelty cottons, etc. also lend themselves excellently to this model.

Other fascinating ideas are chiffon prints, striped or dotted lawn, eyelid tulle, etc.

Style No. 403 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 39-inch material.

Price of pattern 20 cents in stamps or coin (not preferred). Wrap coin carefully.

## How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 Melbourne Ave., Winnipeg

Pattern No. .... Size .....

Name .....

Address .....

Town .....

## Religion And Science

Sir Charles Saunders Says One Is Complementary To The Other

The dispute between religion and science is "humbly" in the opinion of Sir Charles Saunders, former Dominion cerealist and discoverer of several varieties of wheat, including Marquis.

In his first address since he was knighted in the King's birthday honours list, Sir Charles at Toronto told the Royal Society of York, Ontario, Table, of which he is honorary knight: "There cannot be any conflict between religion and science. Religion theories about the deity and science studies his works."

Provided each keeps to its own work, they are complementary and supplementary to each other."

He added: "All this dispute between the church and science is humbug. There is no need for it unless the church says something it has no business to say, as in the case of Darwin, or science says something about God who has not yet been a subject for study by science."

Sir Charles was speaking before the annual dinner of the Knights.

## To Increase Vision

Optical Device May Be Great Aid To

The Near Blind  
Announcement of what he termed the "microscope spectacle," an optical device to increase visual acuity by 250 per cent, and employing a "new principle" in optical science, magnifying the vision of the partially blind beyond that of any other known device, was made at Toronto by Dr. William Fienbloom, of New York, before the international congress of the American Optometric Association.

Dr. Fienbloom said he had been working for nine years on the problem of achieving this maximum magnification of vision for the near blind in a convenient form that could be worn like ordinary spectacles.

Public streets take up one-third of the area of Manhattan Island.



The Best Tobacco Money can Buy... and Poker Hands too!

It pays to "Roll Your Own" with  
**TURRET**  
FINE CUT  
CIGARETTE TOBACCO

We Recommend "GIANTELLER" or "VOGUE" Cigarette Papers

## Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

### TURNTIPS AND CARROTS

1 cup cold boiled carrots  
1 cup cold boiled turnips  
1 cup medium white sauce  
1 teaspoon lemon juice  
Salt and pepper  
Buttered toast

Chop the vegetables in cubes. Add the white sauce, sugar, and lemon juice. Season with salt and pepper. When thoroughly heated, serve on toast, garnished with parsley.

### UNBAKED BROWNIES

2 squares unwatered chocolate  
1½ cups (one can) sweetened condensed milk  
2 cups (1½ pound) vanilla wafer crumbs

1 cup finely chopped walnut meats  
Melt the chocolate in a double boiler. Add the sweetened condensed milk, stirring over boiling water five minutes until the mixture thickens. Add vanilla wafer crumbs and ½ cup finely-chopped nut meats. Butter a shallow pan and sprinkle with ½ cup nut meats. Place chocolate mixture in pan and spread evenly using a knife dipped in hot water. Sprinkle the top with the remaining ½ cup chopped nuts. Place in refrigerator several hours or overnight. To serve, cut in squares. Makes 18.

### Was Too Profitless

The resident secretary in a provincial town of one of the big insurance companies was entertaining his general manager one day and suggested a game of golf, which offer was accepted. It so happened that the secretary was in unusually good form and the game ended at the twelfth hole. The manager was rather annoyed at being so heavily beaten, and he inquired astutely as he picked his ball off the green, "Tell me, Mr. Blank, what do you do in addition to golf?"

## Interesting Facts About Food

Small Eaters Usually Live Longer Than Heavy Ones

On an average, a woman eats one-fifth less than a man. People who eat highly-seasoned foods regularly are usually irritable. Those who never touch cruetts are frequently lacking in "pep". Fish and fruit are gradually causing beef. Mr. Bern and Shaw has said that in beef we get nourishment second-hand; the best first enjoys the vitamins of a natural pasture. There's all the wealth of the sea in fish. Fruit eaters usually have sweet tempers and sunny dispositions—since fruit food is largely concentrated sunshine. If it were not for the age-old customs of feasting we should find two good meals a day ample sustenance. A normal man of fifty has in his life consumed 25 tons of food, and a hearty eater between 50 to 60 tons; but the former has the better expectation of life. As a nation, the Romans were the biggest eaters. They made gluttony a pastime. That was one cause of the collapse of the Roman Empire.

## Invention Of French Doctor

Tiny Electric Pump Does Work Of Human Heart

A French doctor has invented what he terms an "Artificial Heart". This artificial heart is a tiny electric pump which can be held in the hollow of the hand. Its speed can be regulated so that it is possible in a transfusion operation to pump blood from the volunteer into the patient's veins at exactly the same rhythm as the patient's heart-beat. The "heart" automatically stops when a sufficient quantity of blood has been injected. It has even been suggested that it may be possible to drain a person's body completely in cases of serious disorders of the blood, keeping the heart in motion and at the same time refilling the veins with pure blood by means of the artificial heart.

Most of the manners in the automobile world are possessed by gas-line station attendants.

## Little Journeys In Science

THE LIVING CELL

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

To Robert Hooke, an English biologist, goes the credit for the discovery of the cell. It was about the middle of the seventeenth century that this scientist, while examining a piece of cork under the newly discovered microscope, observed that it was made up of a number of alcoves to which he gave the name of "cells". Other scientists continued to study these cells but it was not until one hundred and fifty years later that Brown and Dujardin commenced to study the contents of these cells.

These scientists saw them as an aggregation of very small bags, which were independent of each other and contained a substance which they called "protoplasm". Protoplasm possesses the property of changing the materials received from the blood stream, oxygen and food, into living matter. How this change is brought about is still a mystery. All that science knows is that water and bread, for example, contain the same atoms as the deadliest of poisons.

Food causes the cells of living organisms to grow and increase in number, whereas poisons bring about their destruction. When examined under the microscope the cells seem to consist of a nucleus suspended in the protoplasm, the latter being a more or less "viscous" or constituent material. The whole cell is held together by a protective membrane which is similar to the protoplasm in nature. In certain organisms, however, we sometimes find that this membrane is missing and that the cells are simply drops of liquid without any protective coating. In these cells are found traces of carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, phosphorus, nickel, sodium, iodine, and other elements, and many more—perhaps gold. Because you can say with assurance what elements enter into the construction of a living cell.

Science has discovered very little as yet about the nature of protoplasm, because no sooner does the men of science attempt to analyze it than it ceases to function. Examination of dead protoplasm gives no further clue to the phenomenon called life.

Scientists cannot agree on the number of cells of an adult human being. Some say a billion billions, others estimate it at only sixty billions.

## Has Gone Air-Minded

Dawson Creek Building Landing Field For Big Planes

The little village of Dawson Creek, B.C., at the end of steel is building a permanent airport and establishing a landing field to accommodate the largest aeroplanes in keeping with the advance aviation has made in the north country. So air-minded have citizens become they have voted to move the curling rink, tennis court, basketball court and baseball diamond to provide a field large enough for a tri-motored aeroplane to land and take off.

In Canada there are three native species of elm—white, red, and rock. The red and the rock elm are confined to southern Ontario and Quebec. White elm, however, extends from Cape Breton to central Saskatchewan, south of the height of land which divides the Great Lakes from Hudson Bay.

# WITH CANOE AND PADDLE

## ON CANADA'S WATERWAYS

HANGE is the prime essence of a vacation and a canoe trip in Canada, a booklet recently issued by the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Following the route described in the booklet, one can drift lazily along or enjoy the strenuous days of the voyage. There are cruises which lead for a hundred miles through canal, river, lake with alternating civilization and lightly wooded country. There are long, winding rivers and placid lakes on which one can travel for days, and by contrast rushing streams which ever and again break into foaming rapids and thundering falls. These are adventuresome trips through wilderness, but the most popular are those followed by Indians and fur-traders, now almost forgotten so seldom are they travelled. Strange geological formations, wild life, good fishing, the changing and the picturesque reveal the advent of one's canoe on the waterways of Canada.

A large number of interesting routes are outlined in "Canoe Trips in Canada," a booklet recently issued by the National Parks of Canada, Department of the Interior, Ottawa. Following the route described in the booklet, one can drift lazily along or enjoy the strenuous days of the voyage. There are cruises which lead for a hundred miles through canal, river, lake with alternating civilization and lightly wooded country. There are long, winding rivers and placid lakes on which one can travel for days, and by contrast rushing streams which ever and again break into foaming rapids and thundering falls. These are adventuresome trips through wilderness, but the most popular are those followed by Indians and fur-traders, now almost forgotten so seldom are they travelled. Strange geological formations, wild life, good fishing, the changing and the picturesque reveal the advent of one's canoe on the waterways of Canada.





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R. S. Seaton Proprietor A. Haskin

Thursday, Aug. 2-4, 1934

Dr. Dowler is away on a holiday vacation.

Reg. Pool made a trip to Swift Current on Wednesday.

Cutting of wheat commenced this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Ohell and children, are visiting relatives at Redbe.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Ekstrom and Mr. Lawrence, of Leader, were visitors in town, Monday.

Miss Beatrice Brodie and Miss Vera Lyster are away on a vacation trip to Brandon.

Mr. and Mrs. Emerson McCune and family, returned to their home at Abbey, Sask., on Saturday.

Quite a number from town and district attended the Stampede at the Gallup ranch, on Wednesday.

J. McNeill returned from a holiday vacation on Wednesday and reports that there is a splendid crop in the north country which needs a lot of warm weather to ripen it.

Mrs. McPherson, and daughter, and son, Stewart, returned the latter part of last week from a vacation trip at Elkwater Lake.

R. man Pawlak and Gordon Brodie returned on Saturday from a vacation at Whiskey Lake at Prince Albert, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. E. McGill, left on Saturday morning for Vancouver, where they will make their future home. They carry with them the good wishes of our friends.

Mr. and Mrs. McElroy, and two children, of Winnipeg, were in town on Tuesday last week, on their way home from a trip to Calgary. Mr. McElroy was formerly Miss Eva Dwyer.

Mr. and Mrs. Geoff Bonger, and children, from Leask, Sask., were the visitors of Mr. and Mrs. W. Davey last week, incidentally renewing old acquaintances.

Dr. A. K. McNeill  
(Dr. D. N. MacCharles)

Physician and  
Surgeon  
Phone 44

Office - - - Centre Street

## DENTIST

Dr. DOWLER

Thursdays and Fridays  
Arriving on Wednesday night  
Offices: Royal Bank Building  
(Opposite Hotel)  
AT LEADER:  
Saturdays, Mondays and Tuesdays  
Private on Wednesdays

-THE-

## Empress Meat Market

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Burns' Shamrock

Brand Bacon

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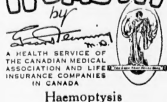
Other Meats suitable  
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Sliced, Package or by the lb. or  
canned

Patronize Your Local Butcher

quaintances. Mr. Ranger says that the crops are very good in the Prince Albert district.

## HEALTH



## Haemoptysis

The change which has taken place in medicine, thanks to increasing knowledge, it is well illustrated by recalling that not so long ago, haemorrhage from the lung was considered to be a cause of tuberculosis, and not, as we now know it to be, a result of the disease.

The old belief was based upon observation that a progressive tuberculosis followed, in many cases, upon haemorrhage. Reference is made to this belief because it is the purpose of this article to point out to our readers that as haemorrhage from the lung is so commonly a symptom of tuberculosis, all such bleeding should be considered as being due to tuberculosis until proved otherwise.

The appearance of blood in the mouth is the first evidence of tuberculosis in many cases. Looking back, other symptoms may have preceded it, but it was the haemorrhage which first made the patient realize that there was something amiss, and so sent him to his doctor. It is likely unfortunate that all cases of tuberculosis do not experience a haemorrhage very early in the disease. Those who ignore such symptoms as fatigue, loss of weight, or persistent coughs, are sufficiently frightened by fluid blood in their mouths, or observing it in their sputum to seek medical care.

Although the sight of blood frightens the patient, the haemorrhage itself is rarely dangerous. Nearly all haemorrhages subside without, in themselves, doing the patient any serious harm. Haemorrhages which occur early in the disease may do a great deal of good, indirectly, because they bring the patient under treatment in that early stage of the disease when there is a much better chance for recovery, thus lessening the required time for treatment, and decreasing the danger of spreading the disease to others.

Haemorrhage from the lungs may be caused by diseases other than tuberculosis. A thorough medical examination and a study of the patient's condition are required to determine the cause in each particular case. Practically, it means that the appearance of blood should always be regarded seriously and that the cause should be immediately ascertained. This is the only means whereby proper, early treatment may be secured.

We are meeting with considerable success in our war on tuberculosis, but there is still much to be done before this foe is vanquished. Individually and collectively, we can help by knowing more about the beginnings of the disease, in order that those who show or experience the signs or symptoms associated with the onset of tuberculosis may not delay in finding out the true cause of these symptoms in their particular case, and, when necessary, secure the early treatment which is most effective.

## Seeding Winter Rye

Winter rye can be grown by following a number of different cultural methods and still produce satisfactory returns in the way of yield per acre. The method usually followed

in growing winter rye is to seed it on summer-fallowed land sometime between July 15 and August 15. This method of producing rye is always satisfactory from the financial returns.

Experiments conducted at the Experimental Station, Lacombe, have shown that it is not necessary to seed winter rye on summer-fallowed land in order to produce a reasonably good crop; while dates of seeding experiments have demonstrated that it is possible to seed winter rye as late as September 15 with the reasonable certainty that a normal crop will be produced. By combining information gleaned in practical experiments. It has been possible to evolve methods of growing the crop which do not involve the use of the summer-fallow.

It was demonstrated that a number of early maturing crops can be handled in such a way that they are harvested early enough to leave the land free to permit the winter rye being seeded before September 15. Such crops include hay, barley and early seeded oats for grain or green feed.

Winter rye makes a relatively poor showing when seeded on freshly plowed sod. In many cases moisture is decidedly lacking in sod and as a consequence, the winter rye crop makes a relatively poor showing.

## Moving to Vancouver

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Weir and children, are moving to Vancouver, B.C., where Mr. Weir recently purchased a gasoline filling station about a mile from the city hall.

All their household furniture

was loaded on a box car early this week, and the family is making the trip by motor car.

Mrs. Weir was the honored guest at a farewell given by members of the Ladies' Aid, Tuesday evening, at the home of Mrs. E. S. Leonard. Seventeen ladies were present; Mrs. Weir was presented with a salad dish as a parting gift.

She also received a pocket book from the C.G.I.T., and a cream and sugar set from the Sunday School of Knox Church. She was a member and active worker in both institutions, as well as a keen enthusiast in the activities of the Ladies' Aid.

Mr. and Mrs. Weir came to Bassano more than ten years ago, Mr. Weir taking the post of chief mechanic in Roy Smith's garage. In 1929 he bought a farm near Makopene, and three years later returned to his old job in the garage.

Friends wish him success in his new venture at Vancouver. Mail, Bassano.

## Machinery

Drill, nearly new, 14 ft. single disc.

One 10 ft. Tandem Disc Harrow.

We have a Large Stock of L.H.C. REPAIRS on which we are giving 25 p.c. DISCOUNT while they last, also we have on hand a good stock of

Case and Allis Chalmers and Cockshutt Repairs

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Empress Lumber Yards

## Household Helps

A few Summer Household Helps:

COLEMAN GASOLINE STOVE, 2-burner \$11.95  
All-metal ICE CREAM FREEZER, 2 quart \$1.75  
Coleman GASOLINE IRON \$8.50  
Electric Irons, \$3.00 up. Thermos Bottles, ca. 60c. up.

Get After the POTATO BUG, now! PARIS GREEN, 1 lb. tins, 50c.

## R. A. POOL

AGENT, BRITISH-AMERICAN OIL CO.

Now! We will be pleased to receive  
Your Subscription. 75c. to Dec. 31, '34.

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## CANNED and COOKED MEATS

are preferred daily during the Hot Weather. Below are listed some timely suggestions;

CORN BEEF, Hereford 15c.  
Brand, 1s per tin  
Clark's ROAST BEEF, 1s 30c.  
per tin  
Veal Loaf, 1-2 lbs., 2 tins for 35c.  
SPICED HAM, SLICED 35c.  
per lb.  
Corn Beef & Cabbage, 1s. 25c.  
per tin

## W. R. BRODIE

## Summer Requirements

Assorted Punch, per bottle - 35c.  
Lemonade Powder, pkt. - 15c.  
Lemba, packet - 15c.  
Jelly Powder - 5c.  
Palm Olive Soap, bar - 5c.  
Carbolic Soap, bar - 5c.

DON. MacRAE

**HOTEL**  
**York**  
**CALGARY**  
EXCELLENT CORP. SHOP  
ALSO OPERATING  
**HOTEL ST. REGIS**  
RATES \$1 and \$1.50 - WEEKLY and MONTHLY RATES